

REMARKS ON THREE RARE REPTILES FROM THE INDO-CHINESE REGION.

BY MALCOLM A. SMITH, F.Z.S., F.L.S.

1. *Eumeces quadrilineatus* Blyth.

An interesting scink, *Eumeces quadrilineatus* Blyth, was recently caught among the lime-stone rocks at Muak Lek, near Korat, by Dr. Kerr's native collector. The genus has not yet been recorded from Siam. Bocourt (Miss. Sc. Mex., Rept., 1870, p. 423, pl. 22) records it from Cambodia, the specimen being in the Paris Museum of Natural History, and there is another in the British Museum collection obtained by Fruhstorfer in the Manson Mountains, Tonkin. Otherwise the species is known from southern China. It appears to be a rare lizard, only a few examples existing in Museum collections.

2. *Enhydris smithi* Boulenger.

To Dr. Kerr the British Museum of Natural History is also indebted for the second known specimen of the fresh-water snake, *Enhydris smithi*, originally described by Mr. Boulenger in this Journal in 1914 (Vol. I, p. 69, fig.). The type was from Bangkok. Dr. Kerr's specimen was found on the beach at Hua Hin, a somewhat unusual place to find a member of a genus commonly found only in fresh or brackish water. It is a female, 450 mm. in length from snout to vent, but with a considerable portion of the tail missing. It differs from the type in the following particulars:—the loreal shield on both sides is divided into two by a vertical suture; there is no subocular; there are nine supralabials on the left side, the fifth touching the eye; ventrals 118; subcaudals 16 (?). As in the type there are 25 scale-rows on the neck, 21 at mid-body. The coloration is the same but the markings are less distinct.

3. *Enhydris innominata* Morice.

Hypsirhina innominata Morice, Coup d'oeil Fauna Cochinchina, 1875 p. 58.

Description of the type-specimen, a female. Maxillary teeth 10 + 2. Rostral broader than high; nasals in contact with one an-

other; internasal single, twice as broad as long; frontal as long as its distance from the rostral, broader than the supraocular; loreal a little longer than high, touching the internasal; one pre- and two postoculars; temporals $2+3$; eight supralabials, the fourth touching the eye; five infralabials in contact with the anterior pair of sublinguals; posterior pair much smaller than the anterior and widely separated from one another by small scales. Scale-rows 25.23.21; ventrals 115; anal divided; subcaudals 46 pairs.

Greyish-brown above with small black spots arranged in three fairly regular longitudinal rows; flanks yellowish white, with broad, closely set back vertical bars which extend on to the outer margins of the ventral shields, the rest of the belly being yellowish white; tail below and on the sides alternately banded with black and white; lips whitish thickly speckled with black.

E. innominata has until now been overlooked by herpetologists. It is most nearly related to *E. enhydris*. The type and only known specimen was collected at Tayninh, Cochin-China by Dr. Morice and is now in the Museum at Lyon, France. It is labelled *Hypsirhina plumbea* varieté 1874, but agrees well with Morice's inadequate description of *H. innominata* and is, I have no doubt, the specimen referred to by him under that name. I am indebted to Dr. Cl. Gaillard, Director of the Museum, for the privilege of examining it.